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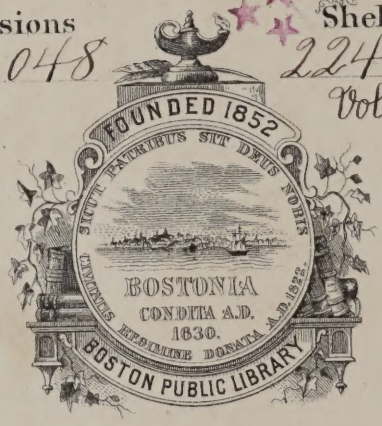

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FREDERICK LEIGHTON, ESQ.,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born at Scarborough, December 3, 1830, and from childhood evinced a strong passion for painting. This his parents encouraged, although for some years they opposed his desire to study art with a view to making it a profession. His first systematic instructions in drawing he received at Rome in the winter of 1842-3. In 1843-4 he was allowed to enter as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin. Then followed a comparative withdrawal from art for a year, during which the embryo painter was receiving his general education at a school at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, spare moments only being afforded for drawing. The winter of 1845-6 he spent in Florence, and here it was that the father at last yielded to the son's desire to embrace painting as a profession. Subsequently he studied diligently at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Brussels, Paris, and Rome. In the latter city he executed the large picture of "Cimabue," representing the procession which accompanied, with great honour and rejoicing, that painter's picture of the Madonna through the streets of Florence to the Church of Santa Maria Novella. The exhibition of this work at the Royal Academy was a great surprise to the London public, coming, as it did, from an artist unknown in England. It was at once purchased by the Queen, and it has been re-exhibited at the Manchester Art-Treasures and the International Exhibitions. During four years after this early success, Mr. Leighton resided in Paris, studying, however, under no master, though aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Fleury, and other French painters. Since then he has lived chiefly in London. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1864, and became an Academician in 1869, his diploma picture, "St. Jerome," being exhibited in the same year. His contributions to the annual Exhibitions have been so numerous that only a few can be here mentioned, viz., "The Triumph of Music" (1856), representing Orpheus, by the power of his art, redeeming his wife from Hades; "Michael Angelo nursing his Dying Servant" (1862); "Dante in Exile" (1864); "Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana" (1866); "Venus Unrobing" (1867); "Electra at the Tomb of Agamemnon" (1869); "Hercules Wrestling with Death for the Body of Alcestis" (1871); "Clytemnestra, from the Battlements of Argos, watching for the Beacon Fires which are to announce the Return of Agamemnon" (1874); and "The Daphnephoria" (1876). For several years Mr. Leighton was engaged on an elaborate mural painting, representing "The Five Foolish Virgins," over the communion table in the church of Lyndhurst, Hampshire. He has also executed many beautiful book illustrations.

THE RIGHT REV.

RICHARD DURNFORD, D.D.,

BISHOP OF CHICHESTER,

ELDEST son of the late Rev. Richard Durnford, of Chilbolton, Hampshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802. He received his education at Eton, where he was a contributor to the celebrated *Etonian*, of which magazine the late Mr. Winthrop Mackworth Praed was editor; and many of his Latin verses appear in the *Musæ Etonenses*. In due course he passed from Eton to Oxford, where he was elected successively a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalen College, and where he took his B.A. degree in the Easter term of 1826, obtaining a first class in classical honours. He proceeded M.A. in 1829. Having been ordained deacon in 1830, and admitted into priest's orders in 1831, he was appointed in 1835 Rector of Middleton, Lancashire, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, near Manchester. He was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Manchester in 1867, and made a Canon of Manchester Cathedral in the following year. As one of the proctors in Convocation, Archdeacon Durnford took his share in the proceedings of the Lower House. In 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Chichester, and he received episcopal consecration at Whitehall on the 8th of May in that year. Since his elevation to the episcopate, he has devoted himself earnestly to the prominent social movements of the time, especially temperance, middle-class education, and the organized work of women. His lordship is the author of "The Scripture Doctrine of Expediency," a discourse printed in "Sermons by XXXIX. Living Divines of the Church of England," 1840; "The Longings of the Christian," in "Sermons for Sundays," first series, 1845; "On the Contemplation of the Works of God," in "Sermons for Sundays," second series, vol. iii., 1846; and "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chichester at his Primary Visitation in November, 1871," 8vo, London, 1872. He married in 1840, Emma, daughter of the Rev. John Keate, D.D., late Head Master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

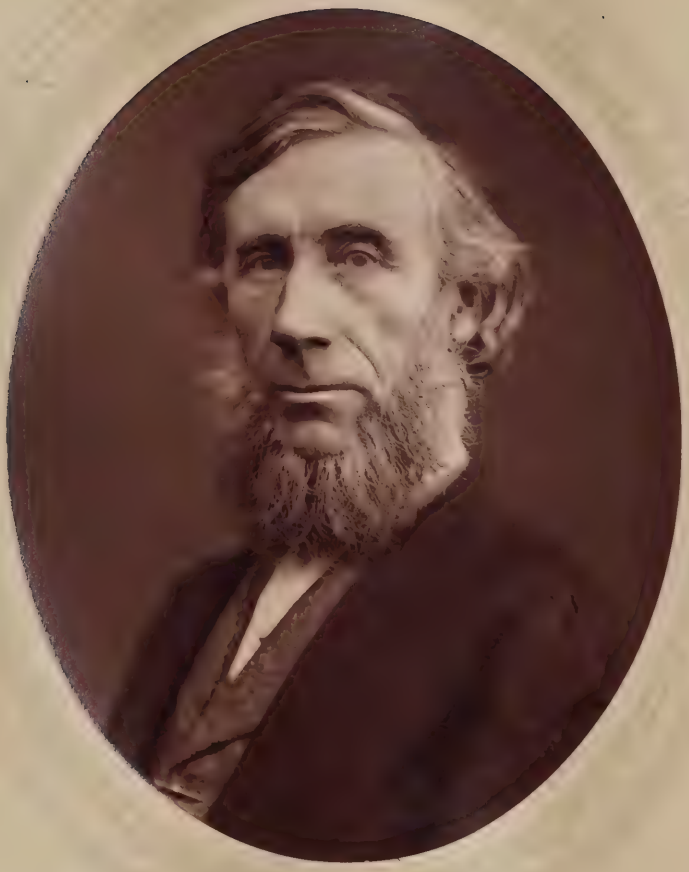
JOHN TYNDALL, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.,

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY IN THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,

WAS born about 1820, in the village of Leighlin Bridge, near Carlow, Ireland. His father, who, though poor, was a man of rare intelligence, kept him at school till his nineteenth year. Under the tutelage of a National schoolmaster, named John Conwill, he was thoroughly disciplined in English grammar; and obtained some knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. From the age of nineteen he was attached for five years to a division of the Ordnance Survey, under the command of General George Wynne. Three or four years of his subsequent life were employed in the surveying and laying out of railways. Thus, single-handed, and without external aid or interest of any kind, he collected the modest means which enabled him to carry on his scientific education. In 1848 he went to Germany, and entered the laboratory of the celebrated Bunsen, Professor in the University of Marburg. To physics, or natural philosophy, he finally devoted himself, and published his first paper, "On the Phenomena of a Water-jet," in 1849. Towards the end of that year he struck into the new domain of Diamagnetism and Magne-crystallic action, which constituted the main subject of his researches for more than five years. In 1853 he was unanimously elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution. In 1856, in company with his friend Professor Huxley, he paid his first scientific visit to the glaciers of the Alps. To Switzerland he has gone every year since; and last year he began the erection of a cottage at an elevation of over 7,000 feet above the sea, in view of some of the noblest Alpine peaks and glaciers. In 1859 he began his researches on Radiant Heat, which engrossed his attention for more than ten years. In the winter of 1872-3 he lectured in the United States. It was the visit of a friend in answer to friendly invitations oft repeated; and the profits of the lectures, amounting to nearly three thousand pounds, were left for the encouragement of science in that country. His investigations into the causes which affect the transmission of sound through the atmosphere, undertaken in 1873-74 at the instance of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, yielded results both of practical and scientific importance. For the last year or two Professor Tyndall has been occupied in investigating, by physical methods, biological and medical problems bearing on the causes of putrefaction and epidemic infection; an inquiry on which he is still engaged.

Professor Tyndall is a Fellow and Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, a D.C.L. of Oxford, and an LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh. He presided in 1874 over the meeting of the British Association, held at Belfast. He is the author of many important scientific and other works.

Professor Tyndall was married on the 29th of February last to Louisa Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton.



THE RIGHT HON.

SIR ROBERT J. PHILLIMORE, D.C.L.,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

IS the second son of Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., a celebrated ecclesiastical lawyer, formerly Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire, who was brother of the first Baron Bagot. He was born in London, November 5, 1810, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He gained the college prizes for Latin verse and prose, and graduated B.A. in 1831, being placed in the second class in classics. For three years after this he was a clerk in the Board of Control. Subsequently he proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford; was admitted an Advocate at Doctors' Commons; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple; and in due course was made a Queen's Counsel. As a civilian he gained an extensive practice, and early in his career he obtained various posts. He was appointed Official to the Archdeaconries of Middlesex and London by Archdeacons Cambridge and Pott, in 1840; Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester, by Bishop Gilbert, in 1844; and Chancellor of Salisbury, by his brother-in-law Bishop Denison, in 1845. From 1853 to 1857 he sat in the House of Commons as member for Tavistock in the Liberal-Conservative interest. While in Parliament he delivered some remarkable speeches on Church-rates, Tithe Commutation, and similar questions; and he introduced the measure known popularly as "Dr. Phillimore's Act," which empowered the ecclesiastical courts to take evidence *vivâ voce*, as also an Act which abolished the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in cases of defamation. He was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855; Her Majesty's Advocate-General in 1862, when he received the honour of knighthood; and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Arches Court of Canterbury in 1867, on which occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. From 1871 to 1873 he held the office of Judge-Advocate-General; and he was appointed Master of the Faculties in 1873. In 1875 he resigned his other offices on becoming, by virtue of his Judgeship of the High Court of Admiralty, a Judge of the High Court of Justice. Sir Robert Phillimore has published many legal works, the best-known being his "Commentaries on International Law," and his "Ecclesiastical Law." While Judge of the Arches Court, which was the chief ecclesiastical tribunal in the kingdom, he delivered many important decisions, and several of his judgments have been published in book form. Sir Robert is also the editor of "Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Lyttelton, from 1734 to 1773;" and the author of a translation of Lessing's "Laocoon," 1874.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.,

SON of the late Mr. John Vine Hall (author of the well-known tract "The Sinner's Friend"), was born at Maidstone, May 22, 1816, and educated at Highbury College, graduating B.A. in London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B. and won the Law Scholarship. His first charge, after he had entered the Ministry, was the Albion Congregational Church, at Hull, to which he was appointed in 1842. In 1854 he succeeded the Rev. James Sherman as Pastor of the celebrated Surrey Chapel, in London, which was founded by the Rev. Rowland Hill. Here, for upwards of twenty years, he zealously laboured, in various ways, for the social and religious elevation of the masses. When the Civil War broke out in America he earnestly advocated the cause of the Northern States in the interests of Union and Freedom. Subsequently he made two extensive tours in the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain, and of promoting international goodwill. At Washington he was invited to open Congress with prayer. He preached in the House of Representatives, and the next day delivered an address on "International Relations," when General (now President) Grant, and the members of both Houses of Congress, were present. While in America he received £3,500 towards an International Monument to Abraham Lincoln. A like amount was subscribed by British citizens, and the total sum was expended in the erection of the "Lincoln Tower," adjoining the new "Christ Church," a large and handsome Gothic structure in the Westminster Bridge Road, built by voluntary subscriptions to perpetuate the institutions of Surrey Chapel. The total cost of the Church, Lecture Hall, Tower, &c., with freehold site, was £60,000. The church was consecrated July 4, 1876, on which day and the following days sermons were delivered by clergymen of various denominations, Established and Nonconformist. The doctrinal basis is broad Evangelical and the service is that of the Church of England, with slight modifications. Christ Church holds about 3,000 worshippers, and the various schools and charities connected with it expend about £3,000 annually for the benefit of the poor population around. Mr. Hall, who is a most eloquent preacher, has written numerous devotional treatises, one of which, entitled "Come to Jesus," has reached a circulation of nearly 3,000,000 in upwards of twenty languages. He has also published several pamphlets on "Total Abstinence," of which he has been a consistent and earnest advocate; also two books of travel, "The Land of the Forum and the Vatican," and "From Liverpool to St. Louis," and a volume of poetry, entitled "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine."

THE RIGHT HON.

LORD WINMARLEIGH

IS the eldest son of the late Thomas Wilson-Patten, Esq., of Bank Hall, M.P., who assumed the additional surname of Wilson on succeeding to the estates of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. Born in 1802, he received his education at Eton, together with the late Earls of Derby and Carlisle, Lord Halifax, the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, and others who have taken a prominent part in public affairs. From Eton he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford, and on leaving the University he spent three years on the Continent, visiting most of the countries of Europe. In 1830 he was elected without opposition one of the Knights of the Shire for the undivided County of Lancaster, as the colleague of Lord Stanley, afterwards 13th Earl of Derby. He voted for the second reading of the Reform Bill in 1831, but not having been able to pledge himself to all its details he retired at the general election of that year. However, he was re-elected in 1832 for the Northern Division of the County (comprising the present Northern and North-Eastern Divisions) as the colleague of the late Lord Derby (the 14th Earl). He continued to be one of the representatives of the old Northern Division of Lancashire without opposition, till, in 1868, on the County being again subdivided, he was elected for the present Northern Division, and remained one of its representatives till 1874, when he was called to the House of Peers. Thus, for forty-two years Col. Wilson-Patten represented North Lancashire in the House of Commons, where he acquired great popularity and a high reputation for skill in debate. While in the Lower House he filled the offices of Chairman of Committees of the whole House, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. The services rendered by him to the Conservative party were rewarded by his elevation to the Peerage in March, 1874, when, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was created Baron Winmarleigh. From 1842 to 1872 he was Colonel of the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, and he continues to be its honorary Colonel. He accompanied the regiment to Gibraltar at the time of the Crimean War, and, on his return, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp. His lordship has acted as Vice-Lieutenant of Lancashire in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, and he has taken an active interest in most of the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing questions which have been brought forward in the past half century.

COMTE VICTOR MARIE HUGO,

POET, DRAMATIST, AND NOVELIST,

WAS born at Besançon, 26th February, 1802. His father was one of Napoleon's generals, and a free-thinker; but his mother, from whom his early opinions were derived, was an ardent Catholic and a Royalist. He was placed in the Polytechnic School at Paris, but his early attempts in poetry were so successful that he resolved to exchange the sword for the pen. Under the Restoration he was the favourite poet of the Government. Afterwards, however, his views, both of politics and literature, became more enlarged and liberal; and shortly before the Revolution of 1830 he placed himself at the head of the enthusiastic young writers who were styled the "Romanticists," and who, disregarding the artificial rules and restrictions of the "Classicists," effected so remarkable a change in French literature. In the preface to his drama "Cromwell" he explained the theories of the new school. In 1829 he published "The Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured for it an immense success. M. Hugo made a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani" (1830), which was followed by "Marion Delorme," "Le Roi s'amuse," "Ruy Blas," and many other dramas. In 1831 appeared his romance "Nôtre Dame de Paris," the most brilliant, perhaps, of all his prose works; and in 1832 his beautiful poems "Les Feuilles d'Automne." In 1841 he was admitted into the Academy, and in 1845 Louis-Philippe created him a Peer of France. After the dethronement of the Citizen-King in 1848, M. Hugo was returned to the National Assembly, where he voted with the extreme Democrats. In December, 1852, he was banished from France, and during the *régime* of Napoleon III. he resided in exile, chiefly in Jersey and Guernsey. After the battle of Sédan he hastened back to his beloved country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which, however, he soon quitted in disgust (1871), though he continued to take an eager interest in politics, and pleaded earnestly for the lives of the condemned Communists. A list of M. Hugo's works would far exceed our limits. His famous philippics entitled "Napoléon le Petit" and "Les Châtiments," were composed soon after his banishment. Among the many subsequent productions of his facile pen are the "Contemplations," "Les Misérables," "Chansons des Rues et des Bois," "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," "L'Homme qui rit," "L'Année Terrible," a poem (1873), "Quatre-vingt-treize" (1874), and "Les Hommes de l'Exil: Précédés de Mes Fils" (1875).

SIR JOHN HAWKSHAW, F.R.S.,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

SON of the late Mr. Henry Hawkshaw, of Leeds, by Sarah, daughter of Mr. Carrington, of Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, was born at Leeds in 1811, and received his education in the grammar school of that town. He was, on leaving school, placed as a pupil with Mr. Charles Fowler, who was at that time chiefly engaged in the construction of turnpike roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and subsequently he became an assistant to the celebrated engineer Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was constructing several important works for the Government in Ireland. In 1831 Mr. Nimmo died, and at the early age of twenty Mr. Hawkshaw was engaged to undertake the management of the Bolivar Copper Mines in South America. He returned to England in 1834. He now became engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. Afterwards he was engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed), and to several railways in the North and in other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw was nominated one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers when that body was formed by the Crown, and in 1860 he was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between rival schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germain's, in Norfolk, in 1862, he was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large siphons for the fallen sluice. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1862-63. In 1870 he proposed the famous scheme for a submarine tunnel between Calais and Dover. He received the honour of knighthood in 1873. The following are some of Sir John Hawkshaw's great engineering works:—the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia; the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads; the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland; the Charing Cross and Cannon Street line, with the two massive bridges over the Thames; the East London Railway; the Government Railways in Mauritius; the Albert Dock at Hull; the South Dock of the East and West India Dock Company; the foundation of the new Forts at Spithead; and the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea. Sir John has written pamphlets on mining and engineering subjects, papers read before the Geological Societies of London and Manchester, and "Reminiscences of South America, from two and a half years' residence in Venezuela," 1838.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK,

NOVELIST,

WAS born at Glasgow in 1841, and at an early age became connected with a newspaper published in that city. Coming afterwards to London, he was attached to the staff of the "Morning Star," and was special correspondent for that journal during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, scenes from which appeared in his first novel, "Love or Marriage," 1867. This work was a failure; but a more favourable reception was accorded to Mr. Black's next novel, "In Silk Attire," 1869, a considerable portion of which is devoted to descriptions of peasant life in the Black Forest. Next followed "Kilmeny," and the "Monarch of Mincing Lane"—the former dealing mostly with Bohemian artistic life in London. But Mr. Black's first real hold of the novel-reading public was obtained by "A Daughter of Heth," 1871, which passed through a large number of editions. Next came "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," which literally describes a driving excursion made by the author from London to Edinburgh, with a thread of fiction interwoven. Two years later appeared "A Princess of Thule," the most popular of Mr. Black's novels, both in this country and in America. It has been translated into German, Russian, and Swedish. In connection with this work it may be mentioned that the Queen had an imaginary portrait of the heroine painted for her private collection at Osborne, by Lady Abercromby. Mr. Black next published "The Maid of Killeena, and other Stories," 1874. In 1875 appeared "Three Feathers," the scene of which is laid in Cornwall; and in November, 1876, "Madcap Violet," which, notwithstanding an outcry against the tragic close of the story, on the part of readers who prefer "happy endings," has already proved itself to be the most popular of all his writings. Mr. Black's works have always met with high appreciation in America; and last year he paid a visit to that country, and was most cordially welcomed by the principal men of letters.

THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

AND representative of the illustrious house of Cecil, is the eldest surviving son of the second Marquis. He was born at Hatfield, in 1830, and received his education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1853 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls', and the same year he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Stamford. While in the Lower House, where he soon became distinguished as one of the most able debaters in the Conservative ranks, he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother, on June 15, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. When the late Earl of Derby formed his third administration, in July, 1866, he appointed Lord Cranborne to the responsible post of Secretary of State for India. His Lordship was added to the Privy Council on receiving this appointment, which he resigned on March 2, 1867, at the close of a Cabinet Council, when a majority of the Ministers present consented to introduce a "real and satisfactory" Reform Bill. At the same time General Peel, the Secretary of State for War, and the Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, also sent in their resignations. On the death of his father, in 1868, Lord Cranborne succeeded to the Marquisate of Salisbury, and a seat in the House of Lords. In November, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. He was again appointed Secretary of State for India, when Mr. Disraeli returned to office, in February, 1874. It was admitted by all political parties that the Prime Minister had made the best possible choice when, in November, 1876, he selected the Marquis of Salisbury to represent Great Britain, as Special Ambassador, at the Conference at Constantinople. The proceedings there are of such recent occurrence that it will be unnecessary to refer to them at length. Suffice it to say, that the Marquis of Salisbury, on his way to the Turkish capital, visited the Courts of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. He took the leading part in the deliberations in the proceedings of the Conference, which, after seven plenary sittings, broke up on January 20, 1877, in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to accept the proposals of the Powers. Thereupon his Lordship and the other Ambassadors immediately quitted Constantinople. The Marquis of Salisbury is understood to have been an extensive contributor to the "Quarterly Review," and other periodicals.

THE LATE

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S.,

SERJEANT-SURGEON TO THE QUEEN,

WAS a native of Prestonpans, in East Lothian, where he was born March 20, 1808. His earlier education he received at the grammar-school of Lochnaben, and subsequently he prosecuted his studies in the High School and the University of Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of surgery under the celebrated anatomists Dr. Knox, and John Turner, Professor of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. About a year later he became confidential assistant to both those eminent men. His connection with Dr. Knox lasted nearly nine years, during which period he had excellent opportunities of pursuing his favourite study of anatomy. Having in 1829 been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, he began soon afterwards a course of lectures on the principles and practice of surgery. In 1831 he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. Eight years later he fixed his residence in London, on receiving the appointments of Professor of Surgery in King's College, and Surgeon to King's College Hospital. His skill as an operator was unsurpassed, and from this time his reputation rapidly increased, and he received many important appointments. He was for some time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where he delivered a series of remarkable lectures on "The Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century," which were afterwards published. For five years he acted as Examiner in Surgery in the University of London. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the Obstetrical Society, and he held the offices of Vice-President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and President of the Pathological Society. He was nominated Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the late Prince Consort in 1849; Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen in 1855; was created a Baronet in December, 1865; and was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen in October, 1867. In 1870 he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Sir William Fergusson was the inventor of numerous surgical instruments embodying ingenious improvements. In addition to special papers on Cleft Palate, Lithotomy, and Lithotrity, and the lectures already mentioned, he was the author of "A System of Practical Surgery," first published in 1842, which has passed through several editions, and been translated into German, and of "The Hunterian Oration for 1871." *

* The accompanying portrait of Sir William Fergusson was taken only a few months before his death, which, we regret to say, occurred on February 10, 1877.

ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD COLLINSON,

K.C.B., F.R.G.S.,

DEPUTY-MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE,

WAS born November 7, 1811, at Gateshead, County Durham, of which parish his father was rector. In December, 1823, he entered the navy as volunteer on board the *Cambridge*, and served for three years on the Pacific station. Subsequently he served as midshipman on board the *Chanticleer*, which vessel was employed in making pendulum, magnetic, and meteorological observations on the shores and islands of the Atlantic. In 1831 he was appointed to the *Ætna*, occupied in the survey of the African coast. Becoming a lieutenant in 1835, he joined the *Sulphur*, Captain Beechey, as assistant surveyor, and was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico. He took an active part in all the operations of the first Chinese War, his services being rewarded in 1842 by his promotion to the rank of Captain, and the Companionship of the Bath. At the conclusion of the war he remained for four years on the coast of China in command of the *Plover*, making plans of the harbours, and thus enabling merchant ships to approach the Treaty Ports in safety. In 1849, on the return of Sir James Ross in the *Enterprise* and *Investigator* from Lancaster Sound, after an ineffectual search for Sir John Franklin, the Government determined again to despatch those vessels to the Polar regions, and Captain Collinson was selected to command the expedition. The two vessels left Plymouth January 20, 1850. After passing three winters in the ice, during which period 5,735 miles of coast were searched by means of boats and sledges, the *Enterprise* returned to Behring's Strait in August, 1854, having been forty months on her own resources. On his return to England Captain Collinson received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his exploration of these regions, and the proof that by bringing his ship back in safety, the northern face of the continent of America was navigable by a sailing ship from Behring's Strait to King William's Land. After service on the Defence Commission and the Lakes in Canada, Captain Collinson received his promotion to flag-rank in 1862, and was made a K.C.B. in 1875. In 1862 he was elected an Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, and at the present moment he occupies the honourable position of Deputy-Master. Admiral Collinson edited for the Hakluyt Society "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobischer, in search of a Passage to Cathaia and India by the North-West, A.D. 1576-8." London, 8vo., 1867.

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE,

BART., M.P.,

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,

ELDEST son of the late Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq., by his first wife, Agnes, only daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq., was born in London, October 27, 1818. From Eton he was sent to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking a first class in classics. He acted as private secretary to Mr. Gladstone while that statesman was President of the Board of Trade (1843-45); and on being called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, he became Legal Secretary to the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the seventh Baronet, in 1851, he succeeded to the family title and estates. In acknowledgment of his services as one of the secretaries to the Great Exhibition, he was created a C.B. For several years he was engaged with Sir C. E. Trevelyan in inquiring into the condition of the civil establishments of the Crown, and they eventually drew up a report which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. He represented Dudley in the Conservative interest from March, 1855, till April, 1857; and sat for Stamford from July, 1858, till May, 1866, when he was first elected for North Devon, which constituency, though it had rejected him a few years previously, has since returned him at every succeeding general election. Soon after his entrance into Parliament his experience of official life commenced. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury during the first half of the year 1859, and he was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, when he was sworn of the Privy Council. From March, 1867, till December, 1868, he was Secretary of State for India. More recently he was a member of the Joint High Commission, whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871. When Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet in February, 1874, Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on the removal of the Premier to the House of Peers, he became also the leader of the Ministerialist party in the Lower House. He has published a "Statement of Facts," connected with Mr. Gladstone's elections as member for the University of Oxford; "Twenty Years of Financial Policy" (1862); and his Speech in the House of Commons on moving the vote for the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal (1876). Sir Stafford is a magistrate for Devonshire, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

THE RIGHT HON.

LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.,

SON of the late Dr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, was born at Meerut, Bengal, May 21, 1819. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and from a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor in the University of London. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, some of whose works he translated into English. In 1843 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. In the following year he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission which investigated the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his reports were characterized by great ability. At the close of the Commission he was appointed Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. For his services as Special Commissioner in charge of the department of Juries at the Great Exhibition of 1851, he was created a C.B., and appointed Gentleman Usher to the late Prince Consort. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the department of Juries. On the establishment of the department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed joint secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when that gentleman assumed the office of Secretary, Professor Playfair became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. He was, in 1857, elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and, in 1858, appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Dr. Playfair has been much employed by various Governments to report on subjects of public interest. He was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, by the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's at the general election of December, 1868. Dr. Playfair held office in the Ministry of 1873-74 as Postmaster-General, and was then added to the Privy Council. In addition to being a member of many learned societies, Dr. Playfair is Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star, and Knight of Wurtemberg. He was created LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh in 1869.

SIR GEORGE BIDDELL AIRY,

K.C.B., F.R.S., ASTRONOMER ROYAL,

BORN at Alnwick, Northumberland, in 1801, was sent, at the age of eighteen, to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow in 1824, having graduated B.A. in the previous year as Senior Wrangler. In 1826 he was elected Lucasian Professor, and soon afterwards he commenced a remarkable series of lectures on the Undulatory Theory of Light. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments, and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships; and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. He has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. Three times he visited the Continent for the purpose of observing solar eclipses. He was chairman of two Royal Commissions appointed to consider the question of Standards of Weights and Measures. Acting as one of three Royal Commissioners on Railway Gauge, he recommended the adoption of the narrow gauge on our railways. He conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the mode of correcting it." He was created a K.C.B. in 1872. Sir G. B. Airy was intrusted with the entire direction of the British portion of the enterprise for observing the Transit of Venus in December, 1874; and lately he has suggested a new method of treating the Lunar Theory, the calculations for which are now in hand. Sir G. B. Airy, who has received medals from many learned societies for his discoveries, has filled the office of President of the Royal Society, and is one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France.

THE RIGHT HON.

AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, D.C.L.,

AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE,

SON of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris in 1817. Abandoning the legal profession, for which he had been educated, he set out in 1839 on a course of travel in the East, visited several districts of Asiatic Turkey, and acquired a knowledge of the Arabic and Persian languages. When at Mosul, near the mound of Nimrud, he was impelled by an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition pointed as the site of the city of Nineveh, "the birthplace of the wisdom of the West." Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming the gigantic-winged, human-headed bulls and lions, eagle-headed deities, and other marvellous specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum. On his return to England Mr. Layard described his excavations and discoveries in a work entitled, "Nineveh and its Remains" (1848-53), and in another on the "Monuments of Nineveh" (1849-53). Turning his attention to politics, he successfully contested Aylesbury in the Liberal interest in 1852, and for a few weeks in that year he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a decided course of action on the Eastern Question, and delivered several impressive speeches on that important subject. During the Crimean War he visited the scene of hostilities, and on his return took a leading part in the inquiry into the state of our army. In December, 1860, he was elected M.P. for Southwark, which constituency he continued to represent until the close of his parliamentary career. Mr. Layard became Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration in July, 1861, and resigned that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in July, 1866. He was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's administration, from December, 1868, until November, 1869, when he retired from Parliament on being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid. In 1877 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople. Mr. Layard was presented with the freedom of the City of London in 1853, in consideration of his discoveries among the ruins of Nineveh; he has been twice elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; in 1866 he was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum, and he is a D.C.L. of Oxford.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT,

Q.C., M.P.,

PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AT CAMBRIDGE,

IS the second son of the late Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, Oxford, and grandson of the Hon. and Most Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Archbishop of York, and of Lady Anne, sister to the Marquis of Stafford. He was born October 14, 1827, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. in 1851, being in the first class of the Classical Tripos and a Senior Optime in mathematics. Four years later he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple and chose the Home Circuit. In 1859 he married Thérèse, daughter of Lady Thérèse Lewis, aunt to the Earl of Clarendon and widow of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., by her first husband, T. Lister, Esq. In November and December, 1863, Mr. Harcourt's name came prominently under the notice of the public in consequence of his able defence of Colonel Crawley, who was tried by court-martial at Aldershot for having, at Mhow in India, caused Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife to be treated with undue severity. The proceedings lasted nearly a month, and ended in the acquittal of Colonel Crawley, who was restored to the command of his regiment. Previously to this Mr. Harcourt had been a frequent contributor to the periodical press. He was one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, on that journal being established in 1855; and under the pseudonym of "Historicus" he contributed to the *Times* a remarkable series of letters on International Law, which in 1863 were reprinted in a separate volume, with considerable additions. Since then numerous letters under the same *nom de plume* have appeared from time to time in the columns of the leading journal. Mr. Harcourt was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866. He first entered Parliament in 1868 as one of the Liberal members for the city of Oxford, which he still continues to represent. In 1869 he was elected Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge. He was a member of the Royal Commission for amending the Neutrality Laws, and also of the Royal Commission for the amendment of the Laws relating to Naturalization. He was appointed Solicitor-General in November, 1873, on which occasion he was knighted, and he held that office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration in the following February. Sir William Harcourt married secondly, in 1876, Mrs. Ives, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, Esq., United States Minister in London.

JAMES NASMYTH,

ENGINEER AND ASTRONOMER,

SON of Alexander Nasmyth, the well-known landscape painter, was born in Edinburgh, August 19, 1808. From his earliest years his love of mechanism led to his acquiring the art of handling tools, and performing all the processes in practical mechanics with such effectiveness as to enable him to pay the fees for his attendance at the chemistry, mathematical, and natural philosophy classes at the Edinburgh University from the proceeds of the sale of steam-engine and other models which he constructed. In 1829 he came to London, and was employed as assistant in the beautiful private workshop of Mr. Henry Maudslay, the founder of the celebrated engineering firm. On Mr. Maudslay's decease in 1831, Mr. Nasmyth returned to Edinburgh, for the purpose of constructing a set of engineering tools, with which he commenced business at Manchester in 1834. His business having enormously increased, he afterwards removed his establishment to a plot of land at Patricroft, four miles west of Manchester, which was soon covered by an extensive series of workshops, and named the Bridgewater Foundry. Here many important mechanical tools were invented and manufactured. Conspicuous among them is the steam hammer, which, since its invention in 1839, has had no small influence in advancing the progress of the mechanical arts. Among the other inventions of Mr. Nasmyth which have been extensively adopted are his safety foundry ladle, by means of which the most ponderous castings can be poured, with perfect security to the workmen; a suction fan for effecting the complete ventilation of mines; a reversible rolling mill in which the need of a fly-wheel is dispensed with; a form of steam engine derived from that of his steam hammer, and now almost universally adopted for screw steamships; and a spherical-seated safety valve, which is absolutely perfect in its action. Having realized according to his views and desires a most ample fortune, and wishing to spend the remainder of an active life in the zealous pursuit of science and art, Mr. Nasmyth retired in 1857 to his residence at Penshurst, in Kent, where he finds occupation in the use of powerful telescopes, constructed by himself chiefly, in investigations into the structure of the surface of the sun and moon. Mr. Nasmyth is the author of "The Moon as a Planet," a most interesting work illustrated with photographs of the moon.

SIR JOSEPH BAZALGETTE, C.B.,

ENGINEER TO THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,

SON of the late Captain Bazalgette, R.N., was born at Enfield, Middlesex, in 1819. At the age of eighteen he was articled as a pupil to Sir John Mac Neil, C.E. In 1845 he was practising on his own account as an engineer in Great George Street, Westminster. In November of the year in which the railway mania commenced he found himself at the head of a large staff of engineering assistants, designing and laying out schemes for railways, ship canals, and other engineering works, in various parts of the United Kingdom, and preparing the surveys and plans for parliamentary deposit, which had to be accomplished by the last day of November. While his remarkable success was most encouraging, its effects soon began to tell upon his health, which completely gave way in 1847, when he was compelled to retire from business and go into the country, where a year of perfect rest restored him to health. In 1848 he accepted an appointment as assistant-engineer under the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. On the death of the chief engineer of the Commissioners in 1852, Mr. Bazalgette was selected from among thirty-six candidates to fill the vacant position, being first appointed under the title of General Surveyor of Works, and soon afterwards of Chief Engineer. His report on the failures of the new system of drainage in certain provincial towns led to the resignation of the Commissioners and the appointment of a new Commission by Lord Palmerston. Mr. Bazalgette was elected Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its establishment in 1856, and was instructed to devise a scheme for the drainage of London. Accordingly, he prepared estimates and designs, which were executed between 1858 and 1865. The main intercepting drainage of London is original in design, and it is also the most perfect, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most difficult work of its class that has ever been executed. Though little thought of now because it is unseen, it is the work for which its author's reputation will ever stand highest in the opinion of professional engineers. Between 1863 and 1874 the Victoria, the Albert, and the Chelsea Embankments were designed and executed by him, besides many other metropolitan improvements, such as new streets, subways, and artisans' dwellings. He has also designed and carried out the drainage of many other towns, and has devoted much attention to the question of the best means for the disposal and utilisation of sewage. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1871, and Knighted by the Queen in 1874.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM R. GROVE, D.C.L., F.R.S.,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

SON of John Grove, Esq., of Swansea, a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Glamorganshire, was born July 11, 1811. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1833. Two years later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Being temporarily prevented by ill-health from following the legal profession, he turned his attention to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and he took an active part, as member of the Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and one of the Royal Commissioners on Patent Law, and is named Commissioner for Oxford in the Bill now before Parliament. He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the "Continuity of Natural Phenomena." The honour of knighthood was bestowed upon him soon after his elevation to the judicial bench, in November, 1871, as a Justice of the Common Pleas. That office he held until November, 1875, when, through the operation of the Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. Sir William has made several important discoveries in electricity and optics. He discovered the gas voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, the electricity of flame, voltaic etching of daguerreotypes, the electro-chemical polarity of gases, new combinations for aplanatic object-glasses of telescopes, molecular impressions by light and electricity, &c., and he is the author of a lecture, printed in 1842, on "The Progress of Physical Science since the opening of the London Institution." In this lecture he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion. This doctrine was further developed in his famous essay "On the Correlation of Physical Forces," which appeared originally in 1846, reached a sixth edition, "with other contributions to science," in 1874, and has been translated into French and German. In 1847 he received the medal of the Royal Sociey, for his Bakerian lecture "On Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." Sir William has contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society and the "Philosophical Magazine." He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Hon. D.C.L. Oxon., and a Member of the Academies of Rome and Turin, &c.

SIR HENRY COLE, K.C.B.,

SON of Captain Henry Robert Cole, of the 82nd Foot, was born at Bath, in 1808, and educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He entered the public service in 1823, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant-keeper of the public records. The pamphlets which he published on Record Reform conduced to the establishment of the General Record Office and its present system. He was successively editor of the "Guide" newspaper, the "Historical Register," and the "Journal of Design." Under the pseudonym of "Felix Summerly" he published guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, &c., and editions of illustrated books for children; and he also contributed to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews. He assisted Sir Rowland Hill in the introduction of the penny postage. Mr. Cole originated the series of "Art Manufactures" designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and helped to organize the Exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended by the late Prince Consort into the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that Exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1852 he was invited by the Government to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts he helped to establish the London International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862. In 1860 he was appointed general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he organized, and subsequently acted as secretary of the Science and Art Department. In 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of that year. After fifty years of public service, desirous of freedom from official responsibility, he resigned his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum in 1873, and in 1875 he was created a K.C.B. Sir Henry Cole is an officer of the Legion of Honour and Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria. He has received the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for his services to arts, manufactures, and commerce. He is now devoting his leisure to an important problem connected with agriculture.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., M.P., F.R.S.,

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

WAS born in London in 1834, being the son and heir of Sir John William Lubbock, of Mitcham Grove, Surrey, and High Elms, Down, Kent—a gentleman eminent as an astronomer and a mathematician. The baronetcy was created in 1806, in favour of the great-great-uncle of the present baronet, who succeeded to it in 1865, and who resides at High Elms, an estate of 14,000 acres, near Farnborough. From a private school he was transferred to Eton. His father, owing to the sudden illness of several of his partners, took him, when but fourteen years of age, into his bank in Lombard Street, a business with which the family has been connected for several generations. He became a partner in this establishment in 1856. Among the improvements which he introduced in banking affairs were the "County Clearing" and the publication of the Clearing House Returns. So high was his professional reputation that he was chosen Honorary Secretary to the Association of London Bankers, and nominated by the Crown to serve on the International Coinage Commission. It is, however, by his works on the ancient vestiges and remains of man that Sir John Lubbock has most distinguished himself. He has written "Pre-historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages" (1865; third edition, 1872); "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man" (1870), which has also passed through three editions, and which, like the preceding work, has been translated into several languages; "The Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects" (1874); "British Wild Flowers considered in relation to Insects" (1875); and a large number of separate memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archæological subjects in the Transactions of various learned Societies. Sir John Lubbock has been twice chosen to represent Maidstone in Parliament. In February, 1870, after he had been defeated as a Liberal candidate for West Kent by only fifty votes, he was triumphantly returned for the county town, an honour which was renewed at the last general election. In the House of Commons he has spoken principally on financial and educational subjects. He has been so fortunate as to succeed in carrying no fewer than eight important public measures, including the Bank Holidays Act (1871), by which four new statute holidays were added to the two previously in existence. More recently his name has been associated with the Ancient Monuments Bill, which, however, has not yet received the sanction of the Legislature. Sir John was a member of the Public School Commission and of the Advancement of Science Commission.

JAMES SANT, ESQ., R.A.,

PRINCIPAL PAINTER IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN,

WAS born at Croydon, April 23, 1820. He received his first instruction in art from John Varley, one of the fathers of the British school of painting, and subsequently he received valuable hints and information in his art from the late Sir A. Callcott, R.A. Mr. Sant then became a student of the Royal Academy, in the schools of which he studied for four years. Shortly after leaving he began to exhibit those "subject pictures" or "fancy subjects" of single figures generally, and these frequently children, by which probably he is most widely known, many of them having been engraved. Of these we may select, as typical examples, the "Infant Samuel," the "Infant Timothy," "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Dick Whittington." Among Mr. Sant's numerous other works of this description are the "Light of the Cross," "Mother's Hope," "Morning" and "Evening," "She Never Told her Love," "Harmony," "Young Minstrel," "Retrospection," "Saxon Women," "The Boy Shakespeare," "The Walk to Emmaus," "The Miller's Daughter," and "Young Steele." Works of this class were the best possible preparation for, or alternation from, the practice of portraiture, to which the pressure of fashionable favour has almost confined Mr. Sant in later years. His style of portrait painting is refined, poetical, and graceful, and he frequently throws in accessories connecting the sitter with some interesting incident. His pictures of children are especially pleasing, and in this particular branch of his art he is without a competitor. The largest collection of Mr. Sant's works is at Strawberry Hill. For Countess Waldegrave the artist painted no fewer than twenty-two members of her distinguished circle, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster when Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Duchess of Wellington when Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lord Lyndhurst, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Countess Morley, Earl Grey, Bishop Wilberforce, and Countess Waldegrave herself. This Strawberry Hill gallery of pictures was exhibited at the French Gallery, Pall Mall, in 1861. To enumerate all the fashionable and other notabilities whose portraits have been painted by Mr. Sant would far exceed our limits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1861, R.A. in 1870, and in 1871 was appointed Principal Painter in Ordinary to the Queen, when he was commissioned to paint a large picture of Her Majesty and her royal grandchildren, the three eldest children of the Prince of Wales, and a State portrait of the Queen for the Turkish Embassy. In June, 1877, Mr. Sant was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Accademia Raffaello in Urbino.

M. JULES VERNE,

FRENCH NOVELIST,

BORN at Nantes on February 8, 1828. After receiving a preliminary education in his native town, he went to Paris to study for the bar, but he soon resolved to make literature his profession. Before he had attained his majority he had written, in conjunction with M. Carré, two single-act comic operas—"Le Colin Maillard" and "Les Compagnons de la Marjolaine." His comedy in verse, "Les Pailles rompues," was brought out in 1850 at the Gymnase, and afterwards another comedy by him, entitled "Onze Jours de Siége," was put on the stage at the Vaudeville. M. Verne now hit on the happy idea of presenting to the public, in a series of fantastic romances and marvellous travels, the results of the wonderful discoveries and theories of modern men of science. His first attempt in this new branch of literature, which he has made peculiarly his own, was "Cinq Semaines en Ballon: Voyage de Découvertes en Afrique. Rédigé sur les Notes du Docteur Fergusson" (1863). This met with a success which encouraged the author to continue working the rich vein he had discovered; and he has since produced in rapid succession a series of quasi-scientific stories of a similar character. Several of these appeared under the general title of "Voyages Extraordinaires." Most, if not all of them, have been translated into English, and largely circulated in this country and the United States. Their titles are as follows:—"Voyage au Centre de la Terre" (1864); "De la Terre à la Lune: trajet direct en 97 heures" (two parts, 1865-69); "Les Anglais au Pole nord. Aventures du Capitaine Hatteras" (second edition, 1866), with a continuation entitled "Le Désert de Glace;" "Les Enfants du Capitaine Grant" (1867); "Vingt Milles Lieues sous les Mers" (1869); "Découverte de la Terre: Histoire des Grands Voyages et des Grands Voyageurs" (third edition, 1870); "Autour de la Lune" (1872); "Aventures de Trois Russes et de Trois Anglais dans l'Afrique australe" (1872); "Une Ville Flottante; suivi de Les Forceurs de Blocus" (1872); "Le Tour du Monde en quatre-vingt Jours" (eighth edition, 1873); "Le Pays des Fourrures" (1873); "Le Docteur Ox" (1874); "L'Ile Mystérieuse" (1874); "Le Chancellor" (1875); and "Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar." M. Verne has also composed a comedy in three acts, entitled "Un Neveu d'Amérique, ou les deux Frontignac" (1873); and in 1875 a dramatic version of "Le Tour du Monde" was successfully presented on the English stage, under the title of "Around the World in Eighty Days."

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., D.C.L.,

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

WAS born in 1809, and educated for the medical profession. He spent some years on the medical staff of the British auxiliary forces employed in Portugal and Spain in furtherance of the policy of the Quadruple Treaty, with regard to the Miguelite and Carlist wars. He rose rapidly in both services, retired in 1837 with the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, and subsequently received Her Majesty's permission to receive and wear the insignia of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, the Cross of Charles III., and the Commander's Cross of the Order of Isabella II. of Spain, conferred upon him for his services in the field. Returning home, he was nominated British Commissioner in the two mixed Commissions which were appointed to settle the claims of the British auxiliary forces on the Spanish and Portuguese Governments. Entering the Consular Service in 1844, he became in succession Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow, Shanghae, and Canton. In 1858 he was selected to establish treaty relations with Japan, as Her Majesty's Consul-General; and in 1859 he was promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The latter post he occupied until 1865, under a perpetual menace of violence and assassination. When, however, he left the country, commerce and friendly relations had been firmly established, after the decisive blow which was struck under his direction at the confederacy of hostile Daimios in the attack on Simonoseki, and which changed the whole course of Japanese policy and history. He was created a K.C.B. in 1862, and three years later he was transferred to Pekin as Her Majesty's Minister and Chief Superintendent of Trade in China. This post he held until 1871, when he resigned, after twenty-seven years' service in the "Far East." Both in Japan and China he has left his mark in various directions. The municipal government of Shanghae, which has received the complimentary title of the "Model Settlement," took in his hands, in 1853, the form it has since retained, we believe, with little material change; and the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs is an institution which will always be associated with his name, as its originator, at Shanghae. Sir Rutherford Alcock is the author of a standard work on Japan, entitled "The Capital of the Tycoon," and has been a frequent contributor to the "Edinburgh," "Quarterly," and other periodicals. In 1863 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.; and in 1876 he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L.,

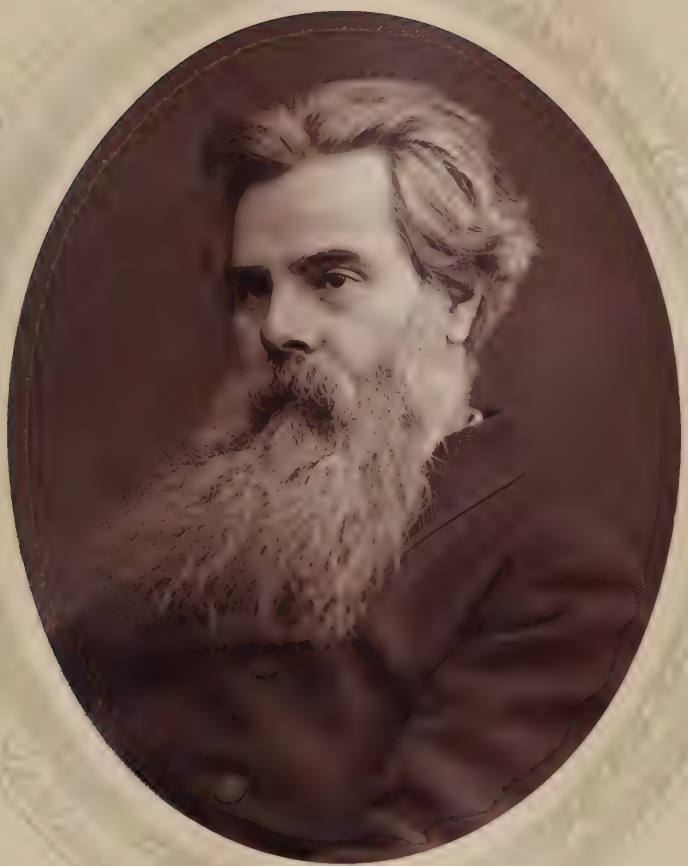
LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY,

SON of Edward Moberly, Esq., of St. Petersburg, was born in 1803, and received his education at Winchester School and at Balliol College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in Easter Term, 1825, obtaining first-class honours *in Literis Humanioribus*. In the following year he obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the English Essay, the subject being "Is a Rude or a Refined Age more favourable to the production of Works of Fiction?" He proceeded to his M.A. degree in 1828, and in 1836 he was created D.C.L. In 1830 and again in 1833 he acted as one of the Public Examiners in the Classical Schools, and for some years he was Tutor as well as Fellow of Balliol College. In 1835 he was appointed to the Head Mastership of Winchester School, from which he retired in 1866, when the Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the rectory of Brighstone, or Brixton, in the Isle of Wight; and the Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the Select Preachers at Oxford. In September, 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury, on the decease of the Right Rev. Dr. Hamilton. His Lordship is the author of "A few remarks on the proposed admission of Dissenters into the University of Oxford," 1834; "Practical Sermons," 1838; "Manual of Prayers for the use of the Scholars of Winchester College," with a Memoir of Bishop Ken, 1840; "The Sayings of the Great Forty Days between the Resurrection and Ascension regarded as the Outlines of the Kingdom of God; with an Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Developments," third edition, 1846, fifth edition, 1875; "Sermons preached at Winchester College," 1844; second series, with a preface on "Fagging," 1848; revised versions, made in collaboration with four other clergymen, of St. John's Gospel and other books of the New Testament; "Sermons on the Beatitudes," 1860, to the second edition of which was added a preface relating to the recent volume of "Essays and Reviews;" "Five Letters to Sir W. Heathcote on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," 1861; "The Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ," being the Bampton Lectures for 1868; "Brighstone Sermons," 1869, new edition 1874; besides a large number of single sermons and "Charges" to his clergy. Dr. Moberly married in 1834 Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Crokat, Esq., of Leghorn.

THOMAS WOOLNER, ESQ., R.A.,

PROFESSOR OF SCULPTURE IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

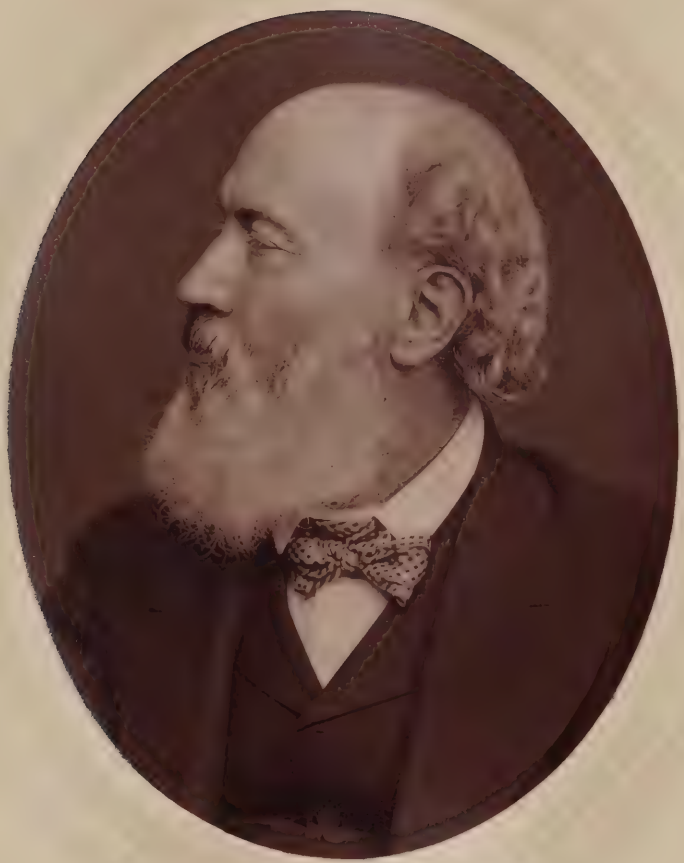
WAS born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, December 17, 1825, and received his education in a school at Ipswich. When only thirteen years of age he evinced a talent for sculpture, and he was placed in the studio of William Behnes, under whose able guidance he studied with great diligence for six years, acquiring remarkable skill as a sculptor, and becoming an accomplished draughtsman. His first models were of a poetical and historical character. "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Prince Edward's Wound" was exhibited at the Royal Academy (1843), and a life-size group of "The Death of Boadicea," in Westminster Hall. The latter attracted particular attention, and was regarded as a work of great promise in the inventive or ideal style of sculpture. Following up this success, Mr. Woolner exhibited figures of "Puck" and of "Titania with her Indian Boy" at the British Institution; and an "Eros and Euphrosyne" and "The Rainbow" at the Royal Academy in 1848. Two years later, in conjunction with Mr. Millais, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, he took a leading part in establishing "The Germ," a short-lived periodical in which the ideas of those artists who were afterwards called "pre-Raphaelites," first found expression. Mr. Woolner's contributions consisted of a number of graceful poems, which, with others from his pen, were afterwards collected in a volume, entitled "My Beautiful Lady," that appeared in 1863, and reached a third edition in 1866. Mr. Woolner went to Australia in 1854, and during a residence of two years there he modelled a number of characteristic likenesses in medallion. On his return to this country his first important production was a life-size statue of Lord Bacon for the new museum at Oxford. Among his subsequent works are statues of Prince Albert for Oxford, Lord Macaulay for Trinity College, Cambridge, William III. for the Houses of Parliament, Sir Bartle Frere for Bombay, Dr. Whewell for Cambridge, Lord Lawrence for Calcutta, and Lord Palmerston for Palace Yard; busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Dr. Newman, Mr. Darwin, Rajah Brooke, Sir W. Fairbairn, Professor Sedgwick, Sir W. Hooker, Richard Cobden, Charles Dickens, Canon Kingsley, Mr. Gladstone, and Viscount Sandon; also "Elaine with the Shield of Sir Lancelot," "Ophelia," "Virgilia bewailing the Banishment of Coriolanus," "Guinevere," and "Achilles and Pallas shouting from the Trenches," the latter being his diploma work, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1876. In 1871 Mr. Woolner was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in December, 1874, he received the final honour of being nominated a Royal Academician.



SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS,

WAS born in 1817, at Blackheath, in Kent. In 1836 he first exhibited at the Suffolk Street Gallery, and also at the Royal Academy; and in 1839 at the British Institution; and from that time he was almost constantly represented at the latter gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has for a long period been familiar to the public. He contributed in this way to the "Illustrated London News" for many years, from the first number of that journal, but he has for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakespeare, a work upon which he was occupied for three years. In 1852 he was elected an Associate, in 1853 a Member, and in 1871 the President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. In 1872 he received the honour of knighthood. His best known oil pictures are:—"Don Quixote giving Advice to Sancho Panza;" "The Education of Gil Blas;" "A Scene from 'Tristram Shandy;'" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of St. Thomas à Becket;" "The Plays of Shakespeare," a kind of tableau, in which the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans;" "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" (1874); "Tewkesbury Abbey: Queen Margaret carried prisoner to Edward after the Battle of Tewkesbury" (1875); "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess" (1875); "Crusaders" (1876); "Richard II. resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke" (1876); "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey" (1877); and "Doge and Senators of Venice" (1877). Sir John Gilbert is an Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy January 29, 1872, and a Royal Academician June 29, 1876.



DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN,

THE HOMERIC ARCHÆOLOGIST,

WAS born in 1822 at Ankershagen, in Mecklenburg. His father, a Lutheran clergyman, inspired him at an early age with an enthusiastic admiration of the heroes of ancient Greece, whose exploits have been immortalized by Homer. Two years of his childhood were spent under the roof of his uncle, who was pastor of the village of Kalkhorst, and there when only ten years old he presented to his father as a Christmas present an account in bad Latin of the principal events of the Trojan war, and of the adventures of Ulysses and Agamemnon, little dreaming that he should offer to the public twenty-six years later a learned work on the same subject. Although he was destined to enter at the age of fourteen a grocer's shop at Fürstenburg, instead of following a literary career, for which he had a strong inclination, yet he always preserved for the glories of antiquity the same love which he showed in his early infancy. In this shop he passed five and a half years of his life, occupied in selling herrings, butter, brandy, milk, and salt, in grinding potatoes for the distillery, and in other similar pursuits. He only came in contact with the lower classes of society, and he rapidly forgot the little learning he had previously acquired. Subsequently he became an office boy in a merchant's warehouse at Amsterdam, and then he obtained lucrative employment from another Amsterdam firm, who sent him to St. Petersburg as their agent, where he eventually established himself in business on his own account. In the course of his busy life he has visited most parts of Europe and America, and has learned many foreign languages, including Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish, ancient and modern Greek and Arabic. Having amassed a fortune he commenced his archæological investigations and excavations in the East, and recorded the results in a work written in French in 1869. Five years later he published "Troy and its Remains," which contains a full account of the researches and discoveries made by Dr. Schliemann on the site of Ilium, and in the Trojan Plain. In February, 1874, he obtained permission from the Greek Government to excavate Mycenæ, where in 1877 he discovered the five royal tombs which local tradition pointed out to Pausanias as those of Agamemnon and his companions. During his recent visit to England Dr. Schliemann has been elected a member of several learned societies and other public bodies.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HAWKINS,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

SON of John Hawkins, Esq., of Hitchin, Herts, by Susannah, daughter of Theed Pearse, Esq., of Bedford, was born at Hitchin in 1816, and educated at Bedford School. Adopting the law as his profession he entered the Middle Temple, and was a very diligent Special Pleader before his call to the Bar in 1843. After a year or two he rapidly acquired a very large practice as a Junior. He attached himself to the Home Circuit, and after he obtained his silk gown, in 1858, he was for many years one of its leaders. He also became a Bencher of the Middle Temple. As a Junior Mr. Hawkins was one of the counsel (with Serjeant Byles) for Sir John Dean Paul, in 1855; and (with Mr. Edwin James) for Simon Bernard, in 1858. After he became a Queen's Counsel he was engaged in nearly every important case that came before the Superior Courts. He was associated with the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill in the great Roupell cases against the claims advanced upon the evidence of Mr. Roupell. In the famous convent case, "Saurin *v.* Star," tried in 1869, Mr. Hawkins led for the defence; and he was leading counsel for Mr. W. H. Smith, whose seat for Westminster he successfully defended before Mr. Baron Martin. He was associated with the present Lord Coleridge in the first Tichborne Trial, when he particularly distinguished himself by his exhaustive cross-examination of Mr. Baigent. In the prosecution of the Claimant for perjury Mr. Hawkins led for the Crown, and the skill he displayed in this trial—the most protracted and the most remarkable in the annals of jurisprudence—greatly increased his reputation as an advocate. In the Probate Court Mr. Hawkins led the case in support of the Will of the late Lord St. Leonards, which he established both before the Judge Ordinary and the Court of Appeal. Mr. Hawkins was counsel in numerous election petitions; was engaged for many years in every important compensation case; acted for the Crown in the purchase of lands for the National Defences, and for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the new Law Courts; and was standing counsel and held the general retainer of the Jockey Club. He was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench division) in November, 1876, and transferred to the Exchequer division when he received the honour of knighthood.

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR WILLIAM BALIOL BRETT,

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEAL,

IS the eldest surviving son of the Reverend Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, by Dora, second daughter of George Best, Esq., late of Chilston Park, Kent. He was born in 1817, and after passing through Westminster School, entered Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and M.A. in 1842. While an undergraduate he was famous for his skill in rowing, and was in three University crews. On being called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, Mr. Brett chose the Northern Circuit, and he soon laid the foundation of a large, remunerative, and rapidly-increasing practice. He gained a special reputation for his intimate knowledge of nautical matters, of shipping law, and of many mercantile pursuits. Solicitors and clients soon discovered that Mr. Brett displayed remarkable skill in selecting the topics likely to be most pleasing to juries, and in presenting business details clearly to the minds of business men. The natural consequence was that in the end he received a retainer in nearly every commercial case of importance tried in the north of England and in very many in the Superior Courts in the metropolis. In 1860 he was nominated one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and at the same time he was made a Bencher of his Inn. His political career may be said to have commenced when, in view of a General Election, he went to Rochdale to stand against Mr. Cobden, and although he declared himself in that advanced Liberal borough to be not a Conservative merely but a Tory, he made so much way that Mr. Cobden deemed it prudent to go down to Rochdale personally in order to defend his seat. After Mr. Cobden's death he was defeated by Mr. T. B. Potter. In July, 1866, Mr. Brett was elected in the Conservative interest for the borough of Helston in Cornwall; and in February, 1868, he was appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. While in office he took a prominent part in passing the Registration Act of 1868, and also the Corrupt Practices Act now in force. In August, 1868, when it was known that the Conservative party had failed to gain the support of the country, he accepted a puisne judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas. By the operation of the Judicature Act he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice in 1875; and he was appointed a Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeal in October, 1876, when he was added to the Privy Council.

THE REV. ROBERT GREGORY, M.A.,

CANON RESIDENTIARY OF ST. PAUL'S,

IS the son of Robert Gregory, Esq., of Nottingham, where he was born in 1819. He received his education at private schools and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1843, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at Christmas, 1843, as Curate of Bisley, Gloucestershire, where he remained until 1847, when he became Curate of Panton and Wragby in Lincolnshire. In 1850 he gained the Denyer Theological Essay Prize at Oxford. The following year he became Curate of the parish church of Lambeth; and in 1853 he was appointed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary the Less, Lambeth, which he held for twenty years, resigning it in 1873. He was nominated a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1868. In 1871 Canon Gregory was appointed Rural Dean of Camberwell, which office he resigned in 1873; and in 1868 he was chosen Proctor for the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Surrey. The latter office he retained till 1874, when, having ceased to hold a benefice in the diocese of Winchester, he retired. He was then elected Proctor for the Chapter of St. Paul's. Canon Gregory has taken the deepest interest in educational matters, and particularly in efforts for promoting the education of the poor. In 1868 he was appointed Treasurer of the National Society for the education of the children of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. He was a member of the Ritual Commission and also of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts. In 1873 he was elected a member of the London School Board for the City Division, and he served in this capacity till 1876, when he did not seek re-election. He has published "A Plea for Small Parishes," 1849; "Difficulties and Organization of a Metropolitan Parish," 1866; "Sermons," 1869; "Lectures at St. Paul's," 1871-2; "The Cost of Voluntary Schools and of Board Schools," 1875; "Is the Canadian System of Education Rates possible in England?" 1875; "Position of the Celebrant: Speech in Convocation," 1875; and "The Position of the Priest ordered by the Rubrics in the Communion Service," 1876. Canon Gregory married, first, in 1844, Mary Frances, younger daughter of William Stewart, Esq., of Frescati, near Dublin, who died in 1851; and secondly, in 1861, Charlotte Anne, youngest daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK BURNABY,

OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS,

SON of the late Rev. G. Burnaby by Harriet, sister of the well-known Harry Villebois, Esq., of Marham House, Norfolk, was born at Bedford, March 3rd, 1842. He received his early education at Harrow, and completed it in Germany. In 1859 he obtained a commission in the Royal Horse Guards Blue and subsequently he attained the rank of captain. Being passionately fond of fencing and gymnastics he developed his muscular power enormously, but thereby impaired to some extent his naturally robust constitution, and was recommended to travel. He visited South America, Central Africa, and the greater part of Europe, and finally in 1875 started for Khiva. His adventurous journey in the latter country he has graphically described in his work entitled "A Ride to Khiva." Captain Burnaby was exceptionally qualified for this particular journey by his acquaintance with the Russian and Arabic languages. Moreover he is equally at home whether on a camel, in a canoe, a sledge, or a balloon. He delights in grappling with a difficulty, as such, and his determination to penetrate into Central Asia was much stimulated by its being considered impossible. By his intimate acquaintance with the various dialects of the country, occasionally aided by the inability of the officials to read his passport, he succeeded in making his way where the passage of foreigners was strictly prohibited. On arriving at Kazala, near the mouth of the Syr Daria, he was allowed by the Commandant to proceed, it being assumed that he would go at once to the fort of Petro-Alexandroosk, near the river Oxus, in the territory lately acquired by Russia. Had he done so he would never have seen Khiva, but perceiving the danger he made a *détour*, crossed the Oxus into the Khanate, and so reached the capital. He had intended to proceed thence to Bokhara, but his further progress was arrested by a message from the Russian authorities requesting him to recross the river and go to Petro-Alexandroosk, where he was informed that a telegram from the Duke of Cambridge required his immediate return to European Russia. During the late civil war in Spain Captain Burnaby acted as military correspondent for the "Times," accompanying the army of Don Carlos and his guerilla bands. Captain Burnaby is a member of the Council of the Aeronautic Society of Great Britain, and has made nineteen balloon ascents. Last winter (1876-77) he travelled through Turkey in Asia, and all the way from Scutari to Khoi in Persia, returning by Van, Kars, Ardahan, Batoum, and Trebizonde to Constantinople.

THE RIGHT REV.

WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, D.D.,

BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH,

SON of the Rev. John Magee, was born in the city of Cork, 1821. At the age of thirteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he subsequently obtained a scholarship, besides other academical distinctions. In due course he was ordained, and, after holding for some time a curacy in Dublin, he was obliged to relinquish it, and to proceed for the benefit of his health to Malaga, where he remained two years. On his return, in 1848, he accepted the Curacy of St. Saviour's, Bath, and subsequently he became Incumbent of the Octagon Chapel, in that city. When the Liberation Society was organized Bath formed a counter association, called the "Bath Church Defence Society," in connection with which Dr. Magee delivered an able lecture on "The Voluntary System and the Established Church." This gave rise to the formation of similar societies throughout the country. In 1860 he succeeded Dean Goulburn as minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and in the following year he was appointed Rector of Enniskillen, by the University of Dublin. In 1864 he was made Dean of Cork, and shortly afterwards Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin. He was appointed Donellan Lecturer for 1865-66, a position in Dublin analogous to that of Bampton Lecturer at Oxford. Being a most eloquent preacher Dr. Magee was on various occasions invited to preach in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. He was also frequently selected as one of the special preachers at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, as well as at Windsor. In 1868 he was chosen to preach before the British Association at Norwich and the Church Congress at Dublin. Both these sermons were published under the respective titles of "The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life," and "The Breaking Net." Dr. Magee was appointed to the see of Peterborough in 1868. His Lordship has from time to time taken part in the debates of the House of Peers, and his famous speech against the disestablishment of the Irish Church will be long remembered. Besides several single discourses, the Bishop has published lectures on "Scepticism," "Baxter and his Times," and "The Uses of Prophecy;" four sermons in "Defence and Confirmation of the Faith," preached at Norwich, and afterwards translated into several continental languages; and a "Charge" to his clergy in 1871, in which he treats of the Athanasian Creed with great force and ability.

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THE RIGHT HON.

GEORGE JOACHIM GOSCHEN,

M.P. FOR THE CITY OF LONDON,

SON of the late William Henry Goschen, Esq., a London merchant of German extraction, was born August 10th, 1831, and educated at Rugby under Doctors Tait and Goulburn. Thence he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where, however, he did not graduate, owing to certain scruples of conscience which he felt with respect to the oaths then enforced. In 1857 he married Lucy, daughter of the late John Dalley, Esq. Formerly Mr. Goschen was a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen of Austinfriars, City, from which he retired on taking office in the Russell-Gladstone Ministry. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and which important constituency he continues to represent. Mr. Goschen holds the position of Chairman of Lloyd's. In Parliament Mr. Goschen took an active part in the movement for throwing open the Universities to Dissenters and abolishing religious tests. He accepted office under Earl Russell, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, November 20, 1864, when he was sworn of the Privy Council; and on January 11th, 1866, he was advanced to the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. He did not retain the latter office more than a few months, retiring with the Russell Ministry in June the same year. When the Liberals again came into power under Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868, Mr. Goschen was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, which office he held till March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. He went out of office with his party in February, 1874. While at the Admiralty Mr. Goschen did not fail to show his great ability as an administrator. For a long time he has been one of the most prominent members of the Liberal party, taking part in all the great debates on questions of high policy. His intimate acquaintance with financial and commercial matters led to his being recently requested by the English holders of Egyptian bonds to proceed to Egypt and make an arrangement for their benefit, in which he succeeded to their entire satisfaction. He is the author of a valuable treatise on "The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges" (fifth edition, 1864), which has been translated into French by M. Léon Say.

M. PAUL GUSTAVE DORÉ,

ONE of the most popular of living French artists, was born at Strasburg in 1832. He went to Paris at the age of fifteen, and completed his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne. His first artistic productions were a series of comic sketches of "The Labours of Hercules," published in 1848 in the "Journal pour Rire," for which paper he contributed sketches for several years. He afterwards produced a large number of spirited drawings illustrative of the chief events of the Crimean war. They were engraved in a monthly periodical entitled the "Musée Anglo-Français," which was brought out simultaneously in France and England. While he was gaining a livelihood by work of this kind, he devoted his leisure to oil-painting, and exhibited many pictures of a high order of merit. Among these were "The Battle of the Alma" (1855), and "The Battle of Inkermann" (1857). It was, however, by his wonderful book illustrations that M. Doré first gained a world-wide reputation. His grotesque designs for an edition of Rabelais, published in 1854, attracted much attention in France, as did later his illustrations of the "Wandering Jew," in this country. Numerous other illustrated books, issued in rapid succession, gave fresh evidence of his remarkable versatility and power of imagination. Among them are the "Holy Bible," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Divina Commedia," Balzac's "Contes Drolatiques," "Don Quixote," "Baron Munchausen," Lafontaine's "Fables," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "London." Two hundred and fifty engravings selected from these works were published in London in 1870, in a handsome volume, edited by Mr. E. Ollier. It is said that M. Doré has executed upwards of 45,000 designs.

The "Doré Gallery" in London contains his principal works in oil, which include the following: "Christ leaving the Prætorium," a grand composition, measuring thirty feet by twenty; "The Dream of Pilate's Wife;" "Triumph of Christianity over Paganism;" "Christian Martyrs;" "The Entry into Jerusalem;" "The Brazen Serpent;" and "Paolo and Francesca," with other subjects from Dante. M. Doré has lately been engaged in illustrating Ariosto. At present he is devoting his energies to the production of a colossal vase ornamented with 150 figures, which he is modelling for the great Paris Exhibition of 1878. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861.

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